

<b>Supplementary file 2</b> Studies of predictors for becoming homeless meeting inclusion criteria including risk of bias assessment in high-income countries								
Authors (year)	Study period	Study design* (follow-up length) (study name)	Location	Population/ Comparison group	Participants N/outcome n (%) / Participants N, cases n, controls n	Outcome	Adjustment (age, sex)	NOS <sup>†</sup> (max=9)
(1) Anderson & Imle (2001) <sup>1</sup>	NA	Case-control	North-western US	Female adults (18+ y) with childhood trauma	N=28 Cases=12 homeless (had taken steps toward moving away from life on the streets) Controls=16 never-homeless with traumatic childhood experiences	Current homelessness	Sex	4
(2) Anderson & Rayens (2004) <sup>2</sup>	NA	Case-control	The Greater Portland Area, US	Female adults (18+ y) with and without childhood trauma	N=225 Cases=94 using shelters Controls=131 never-homeless with and without childhood trauma	Past year homelessness (1+ month to <1 year)	Sex	4
(3) Bachhuber et al. (2015) <sup>3</sup>	2013-2014	Case-control	US	Veterans receiving medication-assisted treatment with methadone or buprenorphine	N=2556 Cases=276 homeless Controls=2280 non-homeless	Current homelessness (past 2 months)	None	5
(4) Barrett et al. (2018) <sup>4</sup>	2010-2014	Case-control	Ireland	People with self-harm presentation to hospital emergency departments	N=45,068 Cases=1356 homeless Controls=43,712 non-homeless	Current homelessness (at presentation)	Both	7
(5) Bassuk & Rosenberg (1988) <sup>5</sup>	1985-1986	Case-control	Boston, US	Impoverished female-headed families	N=130 Cases=49 homeless Controls=81 impoverished non-homeless	Current homelessness	Sex	3
(6) Bassuk et al. (1996); <sup>6</sup> (Bassuk et al. (1997) <sup>7</sup> ; Browne & Bassuk (1997) <sup>8</sup> ; Bassuk et al. (1998) <sup>9</sup> )	1992-1995	Case-control ( <i>the Worcester Family Research Project</i> )	Worcester, Massachusetts, US	Low-income female-headed (15+ y) families (with dependent children) and females in the general population	N=319 Cases=141 homeless using shelters Controls=178 low-income never-homeless; N=436 Cases=220 using shelters Controls=216 low-income never-homeless; 2930 individuals from the general population	Current homelessness (7+ consecutive days)	Sex; Both	4; 5;
(7) Bearsley-Smith et al. (2008) <sup>10</sup>	NA	Case-control	Victoria, Australia	Students (11+ y)	N=5612 Cases=134 using homeless services Controls=4729 non-homeless students; 749 students at risk of homelessness	Current homelessness	Both	6
(8) Benjaminsen (2015) <sup>11</sup> ; Benjaminsen (2016) <sup>12</sup>	2002-2011; 2007-2011	Cohort	Denmark	Adults (18+ y); Adults (18 y in 2007)	N=4,151,281/n=23,042 (0.6%); N=54,511/n=193 (0.4%)	Current homelessness (at follow-up)	Both; Both	8; 8
(9) Boyd (2004) <sup>13</sup>	NA	Matched case-control	Detroit metropolitan area, Michigan, US	Adolescents (13-17 y)	N=399 Cases=252 homeless Controls=144 never-homeless	Current homelessness (1+ day past month)	Age	4
(10) Brakenhoff et al. (2015) <sup>14</sup>	1997-2009	Cohort; ( <i>the NLSY-97 study</i> )	US	Youths born 1980-1984 with no history of homelessness	N=8958/n=228 (3%)	Current homelessness (by age of 25 and (2+ consecutive nights)	Both	7
(11) Brignone et al. (2016) <sup>15</sup>	2001-2011	Cohort (5 y)	US	Veterans (deployed in Iraq or Afghanistan who separated from the military between	N=262,589/ n=11,693 (4%)	Homelessness past five years (administrative indicator	Both	9

				2001-2011)		of homelessness since military separation)		
(12) Briner et al. (2017) <sup>16</sup>	2012-2013	Case-control	Zurich, Switzerland	General population	N=1344 Cases=388 homeless Controls=956 individuals from the general population	Current homelessness (at least 30 days)	None	1
(13) Byrne et al. (2015) <sup>17</sup>	2012-2013	Cohort (6+ months) <i>(the HSCR study)</i>	US	Veterans at risk of homelessness	N=1379/n=530 (38%)	Current homelessness (at follow-up)	None	7
(14) Castaneda et al. (1993) <sup>18</sup>	NA	Case-control	New York City, US	Inner-city males admitted in acute alcohol withdrawal to a detoxification unit	N=109 Cases=50 homeless Controls=59 non-homeless	Current homelessness (most of the time past 2 months prior to admission)	Sex	4
(15) Caton et al. (1994) <sup>19</sup>	NA	Matched case-control	New York City, US	Adult males (18+ y) with at least one psychiatric hospitalisation (with a schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder and discharge ready)	N=200 Cases=100 homeless using shelters Controls=100 discharge-ready never-homeless inpatients or outpatients	Current homelessness	Sex	4
(16) Caton et al. (1995) <sup>20</sup>	NA	Matched case-control	New York City, US	Adult females (18+ y) with at least one psychiatric hospitalisation (with a schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder and discharge ready)	N=200 Cases=100 using homeless shelters Controls=100 discharge-ready never-homeless inpatients or outpatients	Current homelessness	Sex	4
(17) Caton et al. (2000) <sup>21</sup>	NA	Matched case-control	New York City, US	Single low-income adults (18+ y) with no history of psychiatric hospitalisation or psychosis	N=400 Cases=200 homeless Controls=200 never-homeless applying for public assistance	Current homelessness (first time)	Both	5
(18) Cheng et al. (2013) <sup>22</sup>	2005-2012	Cohort	Vancouver, Canada	Street-involved youths (14-26 y) using drugs other than marijuana	N=685/n=192 (28%)	Homelessness past 6 months	Both	6
(19) Coker et al. (2009) <sup>23</sup>	2004-2006	Case-control <i>(the Healthy Passages)</i>	Birmingham, Alabama, US; Los Angeles County, California, US; Houston, Texas, US	Fifth-grade students in public schools	N=5024 Cases=362 ever homeless Controls=4662 never homeless	Lifetime homelessness	Age	6
(20) Copeland et al. (2009) <sup>24</sup>	2004-2006	Case-control <i>(the CIVIC-MD study)</i>	US	Veterans inpatients or outpatients with bipolar disorder	N=435 Cases=52 homeless Controls=382 non-homeless	Current homelessness (past month)	Both	5
(21) Corliss et al. (2011) <sup>25</sup>	2005-2007	Case-control <i>(the MAYRBS)</i>	Massachusetts, US	High school students	N=6317 Cases=292 homeless Controls=6025 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	5
(22) Coyle (2016) <sup>26</sup>	2015	Case-control	US	Patients receiving medical services	N=609 Cases=173 homeless Controls=436 non-homeless	Homelessness past 6 months after discharge	None	4
(23) Craig & Hodson (1998) <sup>27</sup>	1993-1994	Case-control	London, UK	Youths (16-21 y)	N=265 Cases=161homeless using homeless organisations	Current homelessness (past day)	Both	5

					Controls=104 non-homeless using inner-city general practices N=967/n=?			
(24) Culhane et al. (2001) <sup>28</sup>	1990-1995	Cohort	Philadelphia, US	Adults (18+ y) with an AIDS diagnosis		Current homelessness	Sex	8
(25) Curtis et al. (2014) <sup>29</sup>	1998-2000	Cohort (3 y); <i>(the FFCWB study)</i>	20 large cities, 15 states, US	Adult mothers (18+ y) where the couple was not planning to place the child for adoption	N=2974/n=80 (3%)	Past year homelessness at follow-up	Both	8
(26) Cutuli et al. (2017) <sup>30</sup>	2010	Case-control	Washington, US	Individuals living in households with children	N=916,807 Cases=50,866 homeless Controls=865,941 never homeless	Lifetime adult homelessness (since 18 y)	Both	6
(27) D'Amore et al. (2001) <sup>31</sup>	1999	Case-control	New York City, US	Adult emergency department patients (21+ y)	N=252 Cases=homeless patients (presenting to an urban tertiary care emergency department) Controls=non-homeless patients	Current homelessness	None	4
(28) Drake et al. (1989) <sup>32</sup>	1983	Case-control	Cambridge, Massachusetts, US	Adult patients (20+ y) with schizophrenia, schizoaffective disorder, bipolar disorder, or personality disorder	N=187 Cases=32 homeless Controls=136 non-homeless	Homelessness past 6 months	None	3
(29) Duncan (2013) <sup>33</sup>	NA	Case-control	Alaska, US	Adults (19+ y)	N=70 Cases=33 homeless shelter users Controls=37 non-homeless	Current homelessness	None	3
(30) Dworsky et al. (2013) <sup>34</sup>	2002-2012	Cohort (10 y) <i>(the Midwest Study)</i>	Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, US	Youths who had entered foster care before their 16 <sup>th</sup> birthday and were still in foster care at age 17 y	N=624/n=225 (36%)	Homelessness past two years since last follow-up (first time)	Both	9
(31) Early (2004) <sup>35</sup> ; Early (2005) <sup>36</sup>	1996	Case-control <i>(the NSHAPC and SIPP; the NSHAPC)</i>	US	Low-income individuals; Individuals using programs for homeless and other very low-income households	N=3487 Cases=1418 using homeless services Controls=2069 low-income non-homeless; N=1958 Cases=1450 homeless Controls=508 low-income non-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	4; 4
(32) Edens et al. (2011) <sup>37</sup>	2008	Case-control	US	Veterans using mental health services in fiscal year 2009	N=1,120,424 Cases=109,056 using homeless services Controls=1,011,368 non-homeless	Past year homelessness	None	6
(33) Embry et al. (2000) <sup>38</sup>	1981-1987	Case-control	Washington, US	Adolescents discharged from psychiatric residential treatment	N=83 Cases=27 homeless Controls=56 non-homeless	Past year homelessness (during the 5 years after discharge)	Age	6
(34) Eyrich-Garg et al. (2008) <sup>39</sup>	2000-2003	Case-control <i>(the "Sister to Sister" study)</i>	St. Louis, Missouri, US	Heavy drinking adult females (18+ y) (with drug-negative urines)	N=339 Cases=84 (subjective definition)/31 (objective definition) homeless Controls=225/152 housed	Current homelessness (subjectively and objectively defined)	Sex	4
(35) Fargo et al. (2012) <sup>40</sup>	2006-2008	Case-control	US	Adults (18+ y)	N=16,744,104 Cases=130,554 homeless Controls=1,905,110 impoverished non-homeless; 14,708,440 general population	Past year homelessness	Both	7

(36) Fichter & Quadflieg (2001) <sup>41</sup>	1994-1996	Matched case-control	Munich, Germany	Single adult males (18+ y)	N=443 Cases=265 homeless Controls=178 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Sex	6
(37) Flouri & Buchanan (2004) <sup>42</sup>	1958-1991	Cohort (33 y) <i>(the NCDS)</i>	Scotland and Wales, UK	General population born in March 1958	N=2592/n=?	Lifetime homelessness (between age 23 and 33)	Both	6
(38) Folsom et al. (2005) <sup>43</sup>	1999-2000	Case-control	San Diego County, US	Individuals with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, or major depression receiving treatment	N=10,340 Cases=1569 homeless Controls=8771 non-homeless	Past year homelessness	Both	6
(39) Forst et al. (1993) <sup>44</sup>	1990	Case-control	San Francisco, US	Delinquent youths (<18 y)	N=405 Cases=160 homeless using homeless/runaway agencies Controls=245 delinquent non-homeless	Current homelessness (3+ days)	Age	4
(40) Fothergill et al. (2012) <sup>45</sup>	1966-2003	Cohort ( <i>the Woodlawn Study</i> )	Chicago, US	Urban African American first graders (15-42 y)	N=1050; n=196 (19%)	Lifetime homelessness (from age 15)	Both	8
(41) Fournier et al. (2009) <sup>46</sup>	2005	Case-control	Massachusetts, US	Students in high school (grade 9-12)	N=3264 Cases=152 homeless Controls=3112 housed	Current homelessness	Both	6
(42) Goodman (1991) <sup>47</sup>	NA	Matched case-control	New England, US	Impoverished mothers (receiving public assistance)	N=100 Cases=50 homeless using shelter Controls=50 impoverished non-homeless	Current homelessness	Sex	4
(43) Greenberg & Rosenheck (2008) <sup>48</sup>	2003-2004	Case-control	US	Adult state and federal prison inmates (17+ y)	N=17,656 Cases=1620 homeless Controls=15,945 non-homeless	Past year homelessness (prior to arrest)	Both	5
(44) Haddad et al. (2005) <sup>49</sup>	1994-2003	Case-control	US	Tuberculosis patients	N=178,517 Cases=11,369 homeless Controls=167,148 non-homeless	Past year (prior to diagnosis)	None	3
(45) Hartz et al. (1994) <sup>50</sup>	1991-1993	Case-control	San Francisco, US	Adult veterans (21+ y) receiving treatment for substance abuse	N=1312 Cases=465 homeless Controls=847 non-homeless	Current homelessness	None	3
(46) Heffron et al. (1995) <sup>51</sup> ; Heffron et al. (1997) <sup>52</sup>	NA	Case-control	New Mexico, US	Patients (14+ y) seen at a family centre	N=300 Cases=100 homeless Controls=100 impoverished non-homeless; 100 non-homeless with private medical insurance	Current homelessness	Both ; None	6; 4
(47) Herman et al. (1997) <sup>53</sup>	1994	Case-control <i>(the Comprehensive Nationwide Study of Knowledge, Attitudes and Beliefs about Homelessness)</i>	US	Adults (18+ y) with telephones	N=487 Cases=92 ever-homeless Controls=395 never homeless	Lifetime adult homelessness	Both	6
(48) Jackson-Wilson & Borgers (1993) <sup>54</sup>	1989	Case-control	St. Louis, Missouri, US	Adult females (18+ y) using health centres	N=150 Cases=76 participating in a day shelter program Controls=never-homeless using health	Current homelessness	Sex	5

					centres			
(49) Jetelina et al. (2016) <sup>55</sup>	2004-2005	Case-control ( <i>the Healthy Passages study</i> )	Birmingham, Alabama; Houston; Los Angeles County, US	5 <sup>th</sup> grade students in public schools	N=4297 Cases=817 homeless Controls=3480 non-homeless	Lifetime homelessness	Age	5
(50) Jetelina et al. (2017) <sup>56</sup>	2007-2010	Case-control (MARIA project)	Texas, US	Patients (18+) treated for injuries at trauma centres	N=595 Cases=132 homeless Controls=463 non-homeless	Lifetime homelessness	None	4
(51) Johnson (2016) <sup>57</sup>	2001-2003	Case-control	New York City, US	Adult females (18+ y) admitted to the emergency department	N=241 Cases=110 homeless Controls=131 never homeless	Lifetime homelessness	Both	6
(52) Johnson et al. (1997) <sup>58</sup>	1990	Case-control	Cook County, Illinois, US	Adults (18+ y) at risk of homelessness	N=303 Cases=215 using homeless shelters Controls=88 at risk of homelessness individuals using SRO hotels	Current homelessness (first-time)	Both	6
(53) Johnson & Fendrich (2007) <sup>59</sup>	2001-2002	Case-control	Chicago, US	Adults (18-40 y)	N=624 Cases=122 homeless Controls=505 non-homeless	Past year homelessness	Both	5
(54) Johnson et al. (1995) <sup>60</sup>	1989	Case-control	St. Louis, Missouri, US	Impoverished families	N=2188 Cases=188 homeless Controls=2000 impoverished non-homeless	Current homelessness	None	4
(55) Kemp et al. (2006) <sup>61</sup> ; Kemp et al. (2006) <sup>61</sup>	2001-2003	Cohort (8 months) ( <i>the DORIS study</i> ); Case-control ( <i>the DORIS study</i> );	Scotland	Individuals in treatment for a primary dependence on illicit drugs	N=666/ n=102 (15%); N=877 /n=313 (30%)	Current homelessness (newly homeless)	Both	9; 5
(56) Klineberg et al. (2017) <sup>62</sup>	2011	Case-control	Western Sydney, Australia	Young people (12-25 y) attending youth health services	N=180 Cases=80 homeless Controls=98 non-homeless	Current homelessness	None	5
(57) Krause et al. (2016) <sup>63</sup>	2009-2011	Case-control ( <i>the P18 study</i> )	New York City, US	Adult sexual minority males (18-19 y) (born biologically male, sex with another man in the last six months and HIV-negative or unknown serostatus)	N=598 Cases=76 homeless Controls=522 non-homeless	Homelessness past 6 months	Both	5
(58) Krupski et al. (2015) <sup>64</sup>	2009-2012	Case-control	Seattle, Washington, US	Adults (18+ y) participating in a trial (using a primary care clinic and an illegal drug or a prescription medication for nonmedical reason)	N=868 Cases=263 homeless Controls=603 non-homeless	Current homelessness (past 3 months)	None	3
(59) Latkin et al. (1998) <sup>65</sup> ; Latkin et al. (1998) <sup>65</sup>	1991-1992	Cohort (5 months) ( <i>the ALIVE study</i> ); Case-control ( <i>the ALIVE study</i> )	Baltimore, Maryland, US	Adult injection drug users (18+ y)	N=324/n=79 (24%); N=569 Cases=195 homeless Controls=374 non-homeless	Homelessness past 6 months at follow-up	Both	5; 5

(60) Lauber et al. (2005) <sup>66</sup>	1998-2001	Case-control	Caton Zurich, Switzerland	First admission psychiatric inpatients (18+ y)	N=13,788 Cases=257 homeless Controls=13,531 housed	Homeless prior to admission (6+ months)	Both	6
(61) Lavesser et al. (1997) <sup>67</sup>	1989-1990	Matched case-control	St. Louis, Missouri, US	Women with dependent children	N=316 Cases=202 using homeless shelters Controls=114 never-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	7
(62) Lee et al. (2013) <sup>68</sup>	2010	Matched case-control	San Diego, California, US	Veterans seeking assessment at a Psychiatric Emergency Clinic	N=146 Cases=73 Homeless Controls=73 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	6
(63) Lehmann et al. (2007) <sup>69</sup>	1996-1997	Case-control	California, US; Pennsylvania, US	Adult females (18+ y)	N=121 Cases=50 newly homeless Controls=71 never-homeless	Current homelessness (first time since 18 y, <60 days)	Both	6
(64) Letiecq et al. (1996) <sup>70</sup> ; Letiecq et al. (1998) <sup>71</sup>	NA	Case-control ( <i>the Head Start Families</i> )	Baltimore-Washington DS, US	Low-income mothers of preschool children (3-5 y) attending a Head Start Program	N=207 Cases=92 homeless Controls=115 low-income non-homeless	Current homelessness	Sex	3
(65) Linton et al. (2017) <sup>72</sup>	2009	Case-control	19 large cities, US	Adults with injection drug use in the past year	N=8992 Cases=5394 homeless Controls=3598 non-homeless	Past-year homelessness	Both	5
(66) Maitra (1982) <sup>73</sup>	1980	Matched case-control	Newcastle, UK	Patients admitted to an Accident and Emergency Department	N=148 Cases=73 Controls=75	Current homelessness at admission	Age	3
(67) McCaskill et al. (1998) <sup>74</sup>	1993-1994	Matched case-control	Detroit, Michigan, US	Adolescents (12-17 y)	N=236 Cases=118 using homeless shelters Controls=housed	Current homelessness	Both	5
(68) Metraux et al. (2013) <sup>75</sup>	2005-2010	Cohort	US	Adult veterans (17+ y) who separated from active military with no history of homelessness	N=310,685/n=5574 (2%)	Current homelessness after separation from military duty (first time)	Both	9
(69) Montgomery et al. (2013) <sup>76</sup>	2010	Case-control ( <i>the BRFSS</i> )	Washington, US	General population	N=2,313,988 Cases=128,288 homeless Controls=2,185,700 general population	Lifetime adult homelessness	Both	5
(70) Montgomery et al. (2013) <sup>77</sup> ; Montgomery et al. (2015) <sup>78</sup> ; Montgomery et al. (2015 b) <sup>79</sup>	2012-2013	Case-control	US	Veterans receiving health care through VHA, but not homeless services	N=1,381,056 Cases=12,754 homeless Controls=1,368,302 non-homeless ; N=1,582,125 Cases=12,657 homeless Controls=1,569,440 non-homeless; N=1,582,125 Cases=11,909 homeless Controls=1,570,216 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	4; 7; 7
(71) Muñoz et al. (2004) <sup>80</sup>	1997	Case-control	Madrid, Spain	Adults (18+ y)	N=8925 Cases=289 using homeless services Controls=136 never-homeless using soup kitchens, food/clothing banks or public baths Controls=8500 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	4
(72) Nordentoft et al. (1992) <sup>81</sup>	1988	Case-control	Denmark	Psychiatric patients	N=1588 Cases=96 homeless	Current homelessness at admission	Sex	4

					Controls=1588 psychiatric patients			
(73) Nordentoft et al. (1997) <sup>82</sup>	1991	Case-control	Copenhagen, Denmark	Psychiatric patients in an intervention and the general population (control district)	N=1088 Cases=80 homeless Controls=1008 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	5
(74) Noska et al. (2017) <sup>83</sup>	2015	Case-control	US	Veterans	N=5,667,425 Cases=242,740 homeless Controls=5,424,685 non-homeless	Current homelessness	None	6
(75) Odell & Commander (2000) <sup>84</sup>	1996-1997	Matched case-control	UK	Individuals (16+ y) with a schizophrenia or psychotic disorder using mental health services	N=78 Cases=39 homeless Controls=39 never-homeless using a mental health team	Lifetime homelessness (1+ month)	Both	6
(76) Oh & DeVlyder (2014) <sup>85</sup>	2002-2003	Case-control	US	Non-institutionalised Latino and Asian individuals (18+ y)	N=4649 Cases=177 homeless Controls=4472 never-homeless	Lifetime adult homelessness (1+ week)	Both	5
(77) Olsson et al. (1999) <sup>86</sup>	1994-1996	Cohort (12 weeks)	New York City, US	Individuals (18+ y) with a diagnosis of schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder	N=263/n=20 (8%)	Current homelessness (within 12 weeks after discharge from psychiatric hospitalisation)	Both	6
(78) Paulino et al. (2016) <sup>87</sup>	2008-2012	Case-control	Portugal	Individuals with tuberculosis	N=5857 Cases=312 homeless Controls=5545 non-homeless	Current homelessness	None	5
(79) Phinney et al. (2007) <sup>88</sup>	1997-2003	Cohort ( <i>the WES study</i> )	Michigan urban county, US	Low-income single heads of household female adults (18+ y)	N=536/n=66 (12%)	Lifetime adult homelessness (during study period)	Sex	7
(80) Rachlis et al. (2009) <sup>89</sup>	2005-2006	Case-control ( <i>the ARYS study</i> )	Vancouver, Canada	Street-involved youth (14-26 y) using illicit drugs other than marijuana	N=478 Cases=284 homeless Controls=194 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	5
(81) Remster (2013) <sup>90</sup>	1999-2002	Cohort (8 y)	Philadelphia, US	Male ex-inmates	N=11,849/n=990 (8%)	Current homelessness (during the 8 years after release from prison)	Both	8
(82) Rice et al. (2013) <sup>91</sup>	NA	Case-control ( <i>YRBS</i> )	Los Angeles, US	High school students (in grades 9-12)	N=1839 Cases=438 homeless students Controls=1401 non-homeless students	Past year homelessness	Both	6
(83) Rice et al. (2015) <sup>92</sup>	2012	Case-control ( <i>YRBS</i> )	Los Angeles, US	Middle school students (in grades 6-8; 10-15 y)	N=1185 Cases=269 homeless students Controls=916 non-homeless students	Past year homelessness	Both	6
(84) Riley et al. (2007) <sup>93</sup>	2003-2004	Case-control	San Francisco, US	Individuals using free food programs	N=324 Cases=222 homeless Controls=102 non-homeless using free food programs	Past year homelessness	Sex	4
(85) Rokach (2004) <sup>94</sup>	NA	Case-control	Canada	General population (16+ y)	N=861 Cases=266 using homeless services Controls=595 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Sex	4
(86) Roos et al. (2013) <sup>95</sup> ; Thompson et al. (2013) <sup>96</sup>	2001-2005	Case-control ( <i>the NESARC study</i> ); Cohort (3 y); ( <i>the NESARC study</i> )	US	Adults in noninstitutionalized housing (20+ y); Never-homeless adults (18+ y)	N=34,653/n=1103 (3%); N=30,558/n=1222 (4%)	Lifetime homelessness; Current Homelessness (first-time)	Both	7; 9

(87) Scheingart et al. (1995) <sup>97</sup>	1989	Matched case-control	New York City, US	Children from low-income families	N=144 Cases=82 homeless Controls=62 low-income never-homeless	Current homelessness (3+ months)	Both	6
(88) Shah et al. (2016) <sup>98</sup>	2010-2012	Cohort (1 y)	Washington, US	Individuals (17-21 y) ageing out of foster care	N=1202/n=332 (28%)	Current homelessness (during the year after aging out of foster care)	Age	8
(89) Shelton et al. (2009) <sup>99</sup> ; Shelton et al. (2012) <sup>100</sup>	2001	Case-control ( <i>the Add Health study (wave 3)</i> )	US	High school students (18-28 y)	N=14,888 Cases=682 homeless Controls=14,206 never homeless	Lifetime homelessness	Both; Age	6; 5
(90) Weitzman et al. (1989) <sup>101</sup> ; Shinn et al. (1991) <sup>102</sup> ; Weitzman et al. (1992) <sup>103</sup> ; Shinn et al. (1998) <sup>104</sup> ; Toohey et al. (2004) <sup>105</sup>	1988	Case-control	New York City, US	Low-income mothers	N=1228 Cases=704 using homeless shelters Controls=524 low-income non-homeless; N=1172 Cases=677 shelter requesters Controls=495 low-income non-homeless; N=564 Cases=266 homeless shelter requesters Controls=298 low-income non-homeless; N=542 Cases=251 shelter users Controls=291 low-income non-homeless	Current homelessness; Current homelessness (newly); Current homelessness	Sex; Sex; Sex; Both; Sex	4; 4; 4; 5; 3
(91) Shinn et al. (2007) <sup>106</sup>	NA	Case-control	New York City, US	Individuals (55+ y)	N=140 Cases=79 using homeless services Controls=61 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	4
(92) Shinn et al. (2013) <sup>107</sup>	2004-2011	Cohort	New York City, US	Low-income families	N=11,105/n=1149 (10%)	Homeless shelter use	Both	9
(93) Smith et al. (2006) <sup>108</sup>	2000-2003	Case-control	Large Southeastern city, US	Patients who were HIV-positive mental health enrollees	N=528 Cases=193 homeless Controls=335 non-homeless	Current homelessness	None	4
(94) Smith et al. (2017) <sup>109</sup>	2009-2011	Matched case-control	Toronto, Canada	Adults (22-71 y) admitted to an intensive care unit	N=126 Cases=63 homeless Controls=63 non-homeless	Current homelessness (at admission)	Both	8
(95) Song et al. (2000) <sup>110</sup>	1988-1999	Cohort (10 y) ( <i>the ALIVE study</i> )	Baltimore, Maryland, US	Individuals who are injection drug users	N=2452/n=1144 (47%)	Lifetime homelessness (during follow-up)	Both	6
(96) Sosin (1992) <sup>111</sup> ; Sosin & Grossman (1991) <sup>112</sup>	1986	Case-control	Chicago, Illinois, US	Low-income Individuals who obtained their main meal of the day for free; Low-income individuals with a history of psychiatric hospitalisation who obtained their main meal of the day for free	N=531 Cases=178 homeless Controls=353 low-income never-homeless; N=85 Cases=35 homeless Controls=50 disadvantaged non-homeless	Current homelessness (first time); Current homelessness	Both	7; 5
(97) Stein & Gelberg (1997) <sup>113</sup>	1985-1987	Case-control	West Los Angeles, US	Low-income individuals attending a free medical clinic	N=959 Cases=747 using homeless shelters	Current homelessness	None	2



					and services Controls=212 non-homeless			
(98) Sullivan et al. (2000) <sup>114</sup>	1990-1991	Case-control ( <i>the COH study</i> )	Los Angeles, US	Individuals with mental disorders	N=1714 Cases=1197 homeless without mental disorders Cases=334 homeless with mental disorders Controls=183 non-homeless with mental disorders	Current homelessness	None	1
(99) Susser et al. (1991) <sup>115</sup> ; Susser et al. (1991) <sup>116</sup>	1985-1989; 1988-1989	Case-control	New York City, US	Patients admitted to psychiatric hospital	N=783 Cases=512 homeless patients Controls=271 never-homeless psychiatric inpatients; N=377 Cases=71 homeless at admission Controls=? non-homeless	Lifetime adult homelessness (from age 17); Current homelessness (3 months prior to admission)	None	2; 3
(100) Svoboda & Ramsay (2014) <sup>117</sup>	1994-1999	Case-control	Toronto, Canada	Low-income men	N=170 Cases=111 homeless (of those 50 chronically homeless alcohol dependent) Controls=59 low-income non-homeless	Current homelessness	Sex	3
(101) Thomas & Dittmar (1995) <sup>118</sup>	NA	Case-control	Brighton, UK	Female students	N=23 Cases=12 using homeless services Controls=11 never-homeless students	Current homelessness	Sex	3
(102) To et al. (2016) <sup>119</sup>	2009-2013	Cohort (3 y) ( <i>the HHIT study</i> )	Ottawa, Vancouver, Toronto, Canada	Vulnerable housed individuals	N=561/n=269 (48%)	Current homelessness (1+ episode during follow-up)	Both	9
(103) Toro et al. (1995) <sup>120</sup>	1989-1990	Case-control	New York City, US	Impoverished adults using soup kitchens	N=113 Cases=59 using homeless shelters Controls=54 never-homeless poor	Current homelessness	Both	5
(104) Tsai et al. (2016) <sup>121</sup>	2015	Case-control ( <i>the National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study (wave 3)</i> )	US	Adult veterans (18+ y)	N=1533 Cases=89 homeless Controls=1444 never-homeless	Lifetime homelessness	None	4
(105) Tsai (2017) <sup>122</sup>	2012-2013	Case-control ( <i>NESARC</i> )	US	Adults (18+ y) in non-institutionalized housing	N=36,299 Cases=704 homeless Controls=35,595 non-homeless	Past year homelessness	Age	4
(106) Tsai et al. (2014) <sup>123</sup>	2007-2009	Case-control	US	Incarcerated veterans served by the Health Care for Re-entry Veterans program	N=30,948 Cases=9201 homeless prior to incarceration Controls=21,747 non-homeless	Homelessness during past 3 years	Both	5
(107) Tsai et al. (2017) <sup>124</sup>	2008-2012	Cohort (1 y)	US	Adult veterans using mental health services	N=306,351/n=17,187 (6%)	Current homelessness (newly homeless)	Both	9
(108) Tucker et al. (2016) <sup>125</sup>	1996-2013	Case-control ( <i>the VIDUS and the ACCESS</i> )	Vancouver, Canada	Individuals (18+ y) with a history of drug injecting	N=2801 Cases=679 homeless Controls=2122 housed	Current homelessness	None	3
(109) Tulloch et al. (2012) <sup>126</sup>	2007-2009	Case-control	London Boroughs	Patients admitted to the acute	N=4386	Current homelessness at	Both	8

			of Croydon, Lambeth, Lewisham, and Southwark, UK	psychiatric ward and discharged during the study period	Cases=719 homeless Controls=currently non-homeless	admission		
(110) Tuten et al. (2003) <sup>127</sup>	1994-1999	Case-control	Baltimore, MD, US	Pregnant drug-dependent women admitted to a health care centre	N=235 Cases=117 homeless Controls=118 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Sex	5
(111) Vangeest & Johnson (2002) <sup>128</sup>	1990	Case-control	Cook County, Illinois, US	Individuals at risk of homelessness	N=481 Cases=236 using homeless facilities Controls=245 at risk of homelessness	Current homelessness	None	3
(112) Washington et al. (2010) <sup>129</sup>	2005-2006	Matched case-control	Los Angeles County, US	Female veterans	N=198 Cases=33 homeless Controls=165 non-homeless from an earlier dataset	Current homelessness	Both	6
(113) Whitbeck et al. (2012) <sup>130</sup>	2002-2003	Case-control	Northern Midwest, US and Canada	Indigenous parents/caretakers of adolescents (10-12 y)	N=873 Cases=343 ever homeless Controls=530 never-homeless	Lifetime homelessness	Both	6
(114) Wolfe et al. (1999) <sup>131</sup>	1993-1994	Matched case-control	Large Midwestern metropolitan area, US	Adolescents (12-17 y)	N=236 Cases=118 using homeless shelters Controls=118 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	6
(115) Wood et al. (1990) <sup>132</sup>	1987-1988	Case-control	Los Angeles, California, US	Low-income families	N=389 Cases=196 homeless families using shelters Controls= 194 low-income families	Current homelessness	Both	4
(116) Yordan & Yordan (1995) <sup>133</sup>	NA	Case-control	US	Young pregnant teens (11+ y) using maternity services	N=843 Cases=509 homeless Controls=231 non-homeless	Current homelessness	Both	5
<p>NOS=Newcastle Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale.</p> <p>*Cross-sectional study design are denoted 'case-control' as the bias assessment rating scale, NOS, is handling these two study designs in the same way.</p> <p>†The scale is ranging from zero to nine stars with a higher number of stars indicating lower risk of bias. Studies with seven to nine stars were regarded to be of high quality with low risk of bias.</p>								

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